

THE BOLSHIEVIST REARMS THE RUSSIA

Leon Trotsky, Minister of War of Soviet Russia, Contemplates Converting the Red Army Into an Army of Labor, to Fight Against Economic Ruin and Against Hunger—Three Branches Have Been Organized, One to Obtain Foodstuff, Another to Help Laying Down of Railway Lines, the Third to Repair Agricultural Implements and Machines—Trades Unions Must Register Qualified Workmen in the Villages—Soviet Russia's Peace Proposal Will Receive No Consideration From the American Government.

London, Feb. 27.—Leon Trotsky, minister of Soviet Russia, addressing the third Russian congress held in Moscow January 5 last, outlined the bolshevik plan for converting the red army into an army of labor, according to reports of his speech reaching here.

Referring to the work of the Red army, Trotsky said:

"They the soldiers have learned under the very hardest conditions to lead hundreds of thousands of organized masses and have led peasants into battle. They will be trained officers. There is still one way open to the organization of the national economy—they say of uniting the army and labor and changing the military detachments of the army into detachments of a labor army."

"Many in the army have already accomplished their military task but they cannot demobilize as yet. Now that they have been released from their military duties, they must fight against economic ruin and against hunger. They must work to obtain fuel, heat and other heat producing products; they must take part in building in clothing, in laying down snow, in repairing roads, building sheds, grinding flour, etc."

"We have already organized several of these armies. They have been assigned their tasks. One army must obtain foodstuffs for the workmen of the districts in which it was formerly stationed and the army will cut wood, cart it to the railways and repair the engines. Another army will help in the laying down of snow. A third army will be used to repair agricultural implements and machines and, in the spring, will take part in the working of the land."

"At the present time among the working masses there must be the greatest excitement and enthusiasm, together with responsibility to the end, and there must be the utmost strictness and severity. Bolshevism is a great matter. If the most advanced workmen of the country will devote their thoughts, all their will and all their revolutionary energy to the cause of regulating the economy, then I have no doubt that we shall lead Russia on a new free road, to the confounding of our enemies and the joy of our people."

Trotsky pointed out in his speech that the economic situation in Russia today is not unlike that existing throughout Europe, only the problems are more acute.

"We were cut off from our coal supply, crude oil and cotton," said

Cabled Paragraphs

Bolsheviks Occupying Onga.
London, Feb. 27.—Occupation of Onga by the bolsheviks is announced in a bolshevik communication received here.

PACKERS MUST GIVE UP ALL UNRELATED BUSINESS

Washington, Feb. 27.—Divorcement of the packers from all business not directly related to the packing of goods was made mandatory today through signature by Chief Justice McCoey in the District of Columbia supreme court of a decree filed by Attorney General Palmer with the concurrence of the packers.

The decree, which must be carried out within two years, affects 57 corporations and 40 individuals, of which Swift and Company, Armour and Company, Morris and Company, Wilson and Company, and others are included. The decree is the result of a long fight between the government and the packers, who have been accused of using their position to engage in unrelated business.

Under those conditions every worker in the country is to be employed in the production of goods and services. The decree is designed to increase the opportunities for individual initiative in business, which must in time bear good fruit for the public. In brief, the decree removes the menace of control of unrelated industries by the 'Big Five' and the business of distributing meat and its by-products under an injunction which restrains them from unfair and unlawful practices.

M. W. Borders in making the joint statement for the defendants said it was not going to be a fight between the packers and the government. The packers, he said, desired to do their business and to be free to move their goods and to be free to move their goods and to be free to move their goods.

EXECUTIVES OF RAILROADS APPROVE PROVISIONS OF BILL

New York, Feb. 27.—Approval of the railroad bill now before the president was expressed at a hearing today of executives representing approximately 30 per cent of the country's railways who discussed the provisions of the bill in connection with the resumption of private ownership of the railroads.

BRITAIN'S PROPOSALS TO SOVIET GOVT OF RUSSIA

Buenos Aires, Feb. 27.—What purpose to be the basis of Great Britain's proposals to the Soviet government of Russia, which James G. Thompson, British representative at Copenhagen, transmitted to Maxim Litvinov, representative of the Moscow government, and Great Britain's state department, from the correspondent of La Prensa in Rome, as follows:

First: Recognition of the Marxist-Leninist regime in Russia.

Second: Non-interference by Great Britain with respect to the internal government of Russia.

Third: Non-interference by Great Britain with the independence of the meridional republics, especially Georgia.

Sixth: Non-interference by Russia with the independence of the meridional republics, especially Georgia.

Seventh: Payment in gold for goods exported or imported between Russia and Great Britain.

Eighth: A regime of commercial equality for Russia and Great Britain in the autonomous states on the west.

The correspondent says the Moscow government is disposed to accept several of these proposals, but that it is firm against the fourth and sixth points.

NO PROGRESS ON TREATY RESERVATIONS IN SENATE

Washington, Feb. 27.—The senate talked without acting today in its consideration of the peace treaty.

As on yesterday, most of the time went to the irreconcilable opponents of ratification, Senator Norris, republican, Nebraska, one of the irreconcilable group, making a four hour speech in denunciation of the treaty provisions affecting Egypt and the treatment accorded the Egyptian delegates to Versailles.

Only for a brief period just before adjournment was there any discussion of the pending treaty. It was dealt with decision of domestic questions under the league. Adoption of the reservation in its original form was advocated by Senator Smith, democrat, Georgia, who argued that the substitute presented yesterday by the administration would amount to amendment of the treaty.

BIDS ON STEAMERS YALE AND HARVARD REJECTED

Washington, Feb. 27.—Bids on the steamers Yale and Harvard were rejected today by the navy department as too low. The vessels, which were operated in the English Channel transport service during the war, were purchased by the navy at an appraisal of approximately \$2,000,000 for both. The present appraisal is \$1,750,000, against which the highest bid received was \$1,500,000, submitted by a Los Angeles company.

A new bid will be invited.

Roper to Resign as Revenue Com'er

Is to Retire After Income Tax Returns for the Past Year Have Been Filed—Announces He is to Return to Private Life.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Daniel C. Roper, commissioner of internal revenue, has informed government officials of his intention to resign shortly. Although his formal resignation had not been received tonight at the White House the matter of his successor is understood to be under consideration.

Beyond the fact that he plans to return to private life, no information as to the future plans of Mr. Roper was available here tonight as the commissioner was absent from the city. The resignation, however, it was ascertained, will not become effective for several weeks. Mr. Roper having consented to remain at the head of the revenue bureau until his successor is appointed, it is understood that he will remain in the service of the government for the past year have been filed and the collection of such taxes, the first installment of which is due March 15, is well under way.

In returning to private life, Mr. Roper will wind up a long public career as the administrator of tax collection agency which last year he received approximately \$8,000,000 in government revenue. He became commissioner of internal revenue in January, 1917, just as the war emergency

was at its height. He was one of the few men who remained in the service of the government during the war.

Brings Merchant and Buyers Together

What every merchant wants is the attention and consideration of the trade. To receive such it is perfectly evident that there must be co-operative action on the part of both. To receive attention under such conditions, attention must be given to those whose trade is desired.

What better can you give than using the columns of the newspaper thus placing before the people the very proposition upon which you expect to do business with them. Obviously that is the logical advertising method to produce the biggest sales.

Follow that method, extend your newspaper campaign and keep your goods moving, remembering all the time that when the medium for reaching the people in Norwich and this vicinity is desired there is none that can equal The Bulletin.

In the past week the following matter has appeared in the columns of The Bulletin, for two cents daily:

Bulletin

	Telegraph	Local	General	Total
Saturday, February 21.....	79	138	287	504
Sunday, February 22.....	77	115	250	442
Tuesday, February 23.....	84	123	294	401
Wednesday, February 25.....	83	113	254	450
Thursday, February 26.....	79	123	416	618
Friday, February 27.....	83	104	284	471
Totals	485	716	1583	2286

caused abnormal increase in all federal taxes and necessitated the explanation of the country's railways who discussed the provisions of the bill in connection with the resumption of private ownership of the railroads.

Mr. Roper's bureau was given the task of enforcing nation-wide prohibition of the sale of the carriers' former property devoted to collection of excise taxes to establish a prohibition enforcement section, with branches in every state.

Mr. Roper is a native of South Carolina. He was a special agent of the census bureau from 1900 to 1910, during which time he developed a plan of collecting cotton statistics at the gineries and originated the present series of cotton reports. He was appointed first assistant postmaster general in 1913, resigning to become the chairman of the organization bureau of the post office.

With regard to the treaty of London, the premier said that it is a character of the treaty of London, the premier said that it is a character of the treaty of London, the premier said that it is a character of the treaty of London.

The premier declared that he could not disguise that should no voluntary settlement of the Adriatic problem be attained, the treaty of London would be the only alternative as far as they are concerned.

Italy has co-operated loyally, they say, in trying to find a substitute for the treaty of London, but they will succeed in finding such a substitute.

What appeared to be at least a semi-official summary of the premier's note was received in press despatches from London and before it had been laid before the cabinet.

The state department, already had taken up with London the question of making the note public and he given after the premier had given it. The other exchanges were made public yesterday, but it developed during the day that the British government was planning to the press along with the notes some communications the premier had had after Dec. 9 with the Italian and Yugoslav governments, which had not been sent to the American government.

It was noted from the summary of the premier's note as transmitted in press despatches that Great Britain and France had not agreed to their withdrawal of the treaty of London, should all efforts at voluntary agreement fail.

Mr. Wilson has made it clear that he cannot accept the treaty of London as a basis for a settlement. Under the premier's proposal, however, the treaty would be carried over the terms of the treaty until the United States, Great Britain and France had agreed to their withdrawal of the treaty of London, should all efforts at voluntary agreement fail.

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The premier's agreement with President Wilson's views with regard to the future of the Albanian people was received with satisfaction in Albanian quarters here. Constantine A. (Check) had previously issued a statement declaring that the entire Albanian people were "profoundly moved" by the president's stand against the proposed partition of Albania.

Some men die hard and some others are dead easy.

Wilson to Figure in Adriatic Agreement

Allied Premiers Have Invited President to Join Them in a Formal Proposal to the Italian and Jugo-Slav Governments.

London, Feb. 27.—The reply made by Premier Lloyd George and Miller and President Wilson's latest communication on the Adriatic question repeats the assurance that they "never had the intention of making a definite settlement without obtaining the views of the United States government."

The reply, which is dated Feb. 26, is of the American representations had provided in practice an almost insurmountable obstacle to the success of the negotiations.

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Condensed Telegrams

A second "ark" for the deportation of Reds will be ready in March.

Paris quoted the dollar at 14frs. 35c. compared with 14frs. 10c at previous close.

Detroit Labor Federation adopted a resolution endorsing a separate labor political party.

Bar gold was quoted at 121s 8d. an ounce in London compared with 120s. 8d at previous close.

Bank of France reported gold on hand at the end of Feb. 26 amounting to 5,581,576,000 francs.

John Barton Payne is ill at his home in Washington, suffering with a heavy cold and fever.

Stock Exchange seat of Ernest A. Patchell was sold for \$35,000, \$100 above the last transfer.

More than 65,000 was raised to pay expenses of the Republican national convention in Chicago next June.

Federal Grand Jury at Albany returned indictments against four retail firms charged with profiteering.

United States destroyer Dixie went ashore off Devil's Bank Reef, near Port Royal, Kingston, Jamaica.

George W. P. Hunt, former governor of Arizona, was nominated by President Wilson to be Minister to Siam.

Members of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' unions went on strike at the Newburgh shipyards, N. Y.

Turkish question was debated for many hours in the house of commons, much difference of opinion being shown.

Secretary Baker declined to be a candidate for delegate at large from Ohio to the democratic national convention.

Development of a pony polo team in the Yale reserve officers' training corps will begin as soon as a field is available.

A complete set of "rules for the air" is prescribed in a bill to be introduced by Assemblyman Rowe of Buffalo, at Albany.

Decision was reached that the former German Crown Prince must pay taxes upon the basis of an annual income of \$60,000 dollars.

A flood is feared at Caldwell and other towns along the upper valley of the Passaic River if a thaw period of several days should occur.

A giant sapphire eight inches long and weighing five pounds was found by a Berneise at Mogok. It is valued at between \$25,000 and \$50,000.

Seven armed bandits entered the headquarters of the United States navy food supply bureau at New York and got away with \$5,500.

Prince and Princess Christian of Hesse arrived at Nice. After a short stay in that city they will leave for America to visit the Princess' parents.

The American Railway Express Co. through its president, G. C. Taylor, signed a national working agreement with the Order of Railway Expressmen.

Robert Underwood Johnson, newly appointed ambassador to Italy, called at the White House to receive his final instructions before leaving for Rome.

Archibald H. Bull, of the Bull Steamship Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, left an estate of \$500,000, and bequeathed \$100,000 to charitable institutions.

Morrison Marshall, young adopted son of Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, died at Washington after a short illness. He was suffering from acidosis.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's union, and the senate commerce committee, that "the essential requirement of sea power is men."

Major General George Barnett, of the marine corps, asked the house naval affairs committee for a marine corps strength of 7,400 men for the next fiscal year.

The senior class in the Yale forest school finished its academic course Thursday, and its members leave at once for Uman, La., to take up field work until June.

A collision of two empty trains of the Hudson tubes south of the Erie station at Jersey City resulted in a heap which was not raised until long after the rush hour.

Acting Mayor La Guardia declared he was with the teachers' union in its application for increased pay. He said "one teacher is worth two generals and three preachers."

Satisfaction that the "status of Canada as a member of the League of Nations is definitely fixed" was expressed by the Duke of Devonshire at the opening of Parliament.

Two firemen lost their lives and seven others were seriously injured during a fire in the Nassau plant of the United States Gas Company on the East River water front.

WITH GREATER PRODUCTION PROFITEER WILL DISAPPEAR

Bernard M. Baruch Tells House War Investigating Committee That Except For Government Fixing of Raw Material Prices Only the Shame of Producers Would Have Limited Prices—Morale of the Nation Would Have Broken Under a Riot of Greed—With Increased Output the Hoarder and Profiteer Will Be Driven to Cover.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Bernard M. Baruch told house war investigating committee today that except for government fixing of raw material prices during the war, only the shame of producers would have limited their rise and that the morale of the nation would have broken under a riot of greed.

In the course of a five hour examination Mr. Baruch gave a first hand account of his services as chairman of the war industries board and as a member of the committee on national defense and the American economic mission at the peace conference.

Throughout the long ordeal with Chairman Graham, Mr. Baruch, in his relations with the president and his association with "Wall Street interests," Mr. Baruch never lost his temper or his self-control.

Out of his experience with industrial problems, Mr. Baruch offered the comforting hope that top production soon would come, with resultant fall in prices. But there would be the utmost demoralization today, he contended, if the government failed to take hold and fix prices in a wild scramble of world buying.

"When the hoarder and profiteer see great production in sight—and they will be the first to see it—they will get from under," he declared.

In questions about Mr. Baruch's mission to the peace conference, Chairman Graham failed to show any evidence of a rupture between the president and the industrialist, Mr. Baruch declared that if Mr. Wilson found fault with his work "he was loud enough not to say so."

He added that the economic policy laid down by him was approved by the president and the "Big Four."

Mr. Baruch smilingly defended himself against charges that his establishment of wartime censorship, daylight saving and prohibition. Once he was asked who suggested Herbert Hoover for food administrator.

"I could not say any more than I could say who it was that first named him as a presidential candidate," he replied, and the inquiry quickly turned to other subjects.

Long before the United States got into the war, Mr. Baruch testified, he could not remember, he said, what opinion the president had expressed on that question.

It had been supposed that Mr. Baruch, who was residing at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York in connection with the committee's investigation of the nitrate situation, would be questioned concerning the president's opinion that his war project was not mentioned.

High priced clothing demanded by public

Washington, Feb. 27.—Continued public demand for high priced clothing was reflected in the wool consumption for January, which indicated, according to the department of agriculture, that the year's consumption would establish a record.

Manufacturers used 72,700,000 pounds of virgin wool, grease equivalent last month, compared with 68,000,000 pounds in the same month last year. The largest percentage of wool consumed was fine, to meet the insistence of purchasers for fabrics composed of fine wools. The consumption of fine wool was the largest reported for any month since the department inaugurated its system of statistics.

Holding of hides and skins on January 31 showed a decrease from December 31 of 1,570,718 calf skins and 277,626 horse hides.

REGISTRANTS IN OHIO'S PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 27.—Entries in Ohio's presidential preferential primary closed today with four avowed republican candidates and three democratic ones. All filed declarations with the secretary of state.

The republican candidates are United States Senator Warren G. Harding, Major General James R. Garfield and Louis A. Baird of Washington, D. C.

The democratic candidates are Governor James M. Cox, former Governor James E. Campbell and James O. Monroe of Chicago.

The candidates are expected to be narrowed down to two republicans, Harding and Wood, and one democrat, Governor Cox, before time for primary day arrives.

James R. Garfield is expected to withdraw, his candidacy being only a formality in order to give candidates a chance to express their second choice.

Same is true of James E. Campbell on democratic ticket. Both Baird and the republican Wood and Monroe on the democratic side probably will be ruled out by Secretary of State Smith, inasmuch as their declarations of candidacy are not signed by five voters, as required by the Ohio law.

PLEADED GUILTY TO FIRST DEGREE BURGLARY

New York, Feb. 27.—Ramon Rodriguez and Adriano Alvarado, Heretofore known as "the two brothers," pleaded guilty to first degree burglary in the case of the Hotel Knickerbocker last December after attacking Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Broderick, who were in the hotel rooms and robbing them. They will be sentenced next Wednesday.

Assistant District Attorney Bohan moved for immediate trial of the two brothers. McIntyre announced he had learned that the brothers were in an effort to effect their escape from Bellevue hospital, to which they had been moved from the Tombs.

Mr. Broderick was hit on the head with a hammer and Mr. Broderick was bound and gagged during the robbery. Broadway crowd watched the attempted escape and a policeman in the street took no sides at the fugitives as they scaled the side of the building.

TROUBLE OVER TRANSFERS OF CANADIAN PACIFIC STOCK

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The embargo on the sale of foreign-owned securities has resulted in refusal of Canadian brokers to make transfers of Canadian Pacific Railway stock. It was learned that the transfer office for stock of the road was moved to New York during the war for the benefit of European and American investors who constitute a majority of the shareholders.

The Canadian Bankers' association, with headquarters in Toronto, was said to have jurisdiction over the action of Dominion brokers. Canadian Pacific securities have been dealt in more extensively here than any other Dominion stock.

ARMY WHIPPET TANKS TO CLEAN STREETS OF SNOW

New York, Feb. 27.—Purchase of 300 army whippet tanks from the war department for use in cleaning New York's arteries of traffic after future blizzards will be recommended to the war committee on snow removal by Arnold B. McNulty, street cleaning commissioner, he announced tonight. One of the "baby" tanks with a snow blower attachment had demonstrated its efficiency in cleaning the storm three weeks ago. Most of the side streets still are piled high with the snow which fell then.

The Royal Baking Company was cited by the federal trade commission to answer complaints of unfair methods of competition.